Population in India and other Developing Countries

1380. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of the developing countries, including India, will reach the 5,000 million mark in the year 2000, according to the estimate of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities;

(b) whether measures taken by Government to check population growth have not yielded the desired results; and

(c) if so, the action proposed by Government to contain population growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) According to the Population Division of United Nations Secretariat (Department of International Economic and Social Affairs) the population of less developed regions including India is estimated at about 4989 million by mid year of 2000 A.D.

(b) The annual Natural Growth Rate of Population as estimated by Sample Registration System (SRS) for the year 1987 is 2.12 per cent as against 1.87 per cent envisaged by the end of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1990. This higher level of Growth Rate is mainly due to steeper decline in Death Rate in comparison to that in Birth Rate. However, the percentage of eligible couples effectively protected with various family planning methods has reached 39.9 per cent as on 31st March, 1988 as against targetted level of 42 per cent to be reached by the end of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1990.

(c) The steps being taken to reduce the growth of population include improving quality of services, enhancing child survival rates through Universal Immunisation Programme, intensifying population education, enhancing community participation, adopting improved communication approaches and involving voluntary organisations.

पान मसाले से होने वाले कैंसर के संबंध में विभिन्न संस्थानों द्वारा किया गया अनुसंधान-कार्य

1381. **श्री राम नरेश यादव :**
श्री राम जेठमलानी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टाटा मेमोरियल सेंटर, बम्बई और गुजरात कैंसर एण्ड रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट ने अपने अपने अनुसंधान कार्यों के बाद इस आशय का निष्कर्ष प्रकाशित किया है कि देश में बेचा जाने वाला पान मसाला कैंसर का एक कारण हो सकता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने देश में पान मसाले की बिक्री और इसके उत्पादन पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है और जनता को इस खतरे की जानकारी देने के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस संबन्ध में अब क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे) (क) से (ग) गुजरात कैंसर और अनुसंधान संस्थान, अहमदाबाद द्वारा पान मसाला के कुप्रभावों संबंधी शुरू किए गए अध्ययन अभी पूरे किये जाने हैं। टाटा मेमोरियल केन्द्र बम्बई द्वारा किये गये अनुसंधान कार्य के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। सरकार ने भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद्, नई दिल्ली से पहले ही परामर्श ले लिया है जिसकी यह राय है कि जब तक जानपदिक रोग विज्ञान संबंधी सुविचारित अध्ययन नहीं किया जाता तब तक पान मसाला का कैंसरजनक प्रभाव प्रमाणिक करना अत्यधिक कठिन है। इसलिए पान मसाला के निर्माण पर

प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है।

Increasing Number of Diabetic Patients in the Country

1382. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that more and more people in India are the Hindustan Times' dated the 13th Feb- the Hindustan Times' dated the 13th February, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated percentage of people suffering from diabetics in India, State-wise; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In multicentre study conducted under the auspices of the ICMR wherein 3516 subjects in urban and 3445 subjects in rural population were studied in 6 different centres in the country, it was observed that the prevalence rate of diabetes incfeases significantly after the age of 40 years and in the urban population it increases from 2.33 per cent in the age group 31-40 years to 13.56 per cent in the age group 51-60 years. With the changing demographic profile of the population, and with a larger number of people now in the age group 51-60 years, the total number of subjects with diabetes mellitus in the country has increased over the years. To this may be added additional factors such as changing life styles including sedentary habits and less physical activities, and modification in the dietary pattern with higher consumption of calories and refined sugar. These factors in industrialised societies have been responsible for an increase in the prevalence rates of diabets, and it can be reasonably surmised that similar correlations exist in India.

(c) A survey was conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research in six States. The State-wise percentage of people suffering from diabetics of these six States is given below:—

State	Urban prevalence rate/100	Rural prevalence rate/100
Gujarat . . .	3.7	1.9
West Bengal .	1.8	1.5
Orissa . .	2.0	1.6
Delhi . .	0.9	1.5
Maharashtra .	1.9	1.1
Kerala . .	1.8	..

(d) The Government is implementing the 'District Diabetic Control Programme' which is initially expected to cover, on a pilot basis, five districts in the country. The main stress of these programme will be on prevention of diabetes mellitus. The programme also aims at community education and awareness of diabetes millitus. Under this programme, arrangements are also being made to provide the life saving drug insulin.

Complaints regarding Pensions

1382. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of complaints that were received regarding pensions during the years 1985-86, 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) what is the number of them that were settled;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large percentage of these complaints remain unsettled; and